OFFICE OF TRAINING BULLETIN

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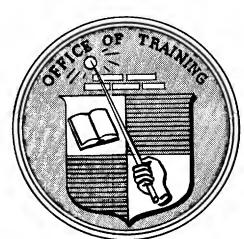
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- FOREWORD
- REGISTRAR'S REMINDERS

nac	1 REV DATE 0 04 80 BN	0/8/73	-
ORIG	COMP // OPI // TYP GLASS S PAGES 29 REV :	135	_
ORIG	CLASS PAGES REV	ITHI HR 10	-2
JUST	_22_ NEXT REV		

- COURSES, ACTIVITIES, AND PROGRAMS
- TRAINING NEWS
- RUSSIAN ART—PART OF OUR "PICTURE"?
- TRAINING DIRECTORIES



FOREWORD

In order that the OTR Bulletin may achieve its basic purpose of summarizing and consolidating in a single publication, as far as practicable, the information pertinent to the current Agency training effort, it will be published hereafter on a monthly basis.

The Courses. Activities and Programs sections, introduced in this issue, is designed to provide you with information about new training developments supplementary to that contained in your office copy of the OTR Catalog of Courses.

Your comments and suggestions regarding the OTR Bulletin are welcome, and should be addressed to the Chief, Plans and Policy Staff, OTR, Editor, Room 4, extension Attention: 4157.

25X1A

25X1A

MATTHEW BAIRD Director of Training





REGISTRAR'S REMINDERS

For information regarding courses and registration procedure, read your OTR CATALOG OF COURSES and consult your Training Officer. To register in a course, secure the approval and sponsorship of your supervisor. Course dates and deadline dates for registration are as follows:

COURSE TITLE	OTR CATALOG COURSE NUMBER	REGISTRATION DEADLINE	COURSE DATES
Basic Orientation	B - 3	27 Aug.	4-28 Sept.
Administrative Procedures	B -4	31 Aug.	10-28 Sept.
Operations Support	B - 5	16 July	23 July - 24 Aug.
Basic Management (GS 11 - 15)	B-8	2 July	9 July - 3 Aug.
Basic Management (GS 11 - 15)	B - 8	31 Aug.	10-21 Sept.

Clerical Refresher Program

Pre-testing for the Clerical Refresher Program is scheduled for 5 July in Room 2300, Wing C, Alcott Hall as follows:

Effective Speaking	I - 5	31 Aug.	10 Sept 17 Oct.
World Communism	I - 2	27 Aug.	4-28 Sept.
Intelligence Principles and Methods	I - 1	23 Jul y	30 July - 24 Aug.
Effective Writing	B-21	31 Aug.	10 Sept 16 Nov.
Instructional Techniques	B - 20	31 Aug.	10-14 Sept.
Clerical Refresher Program	B-12 to 19	31 Aug.	10 Sept 5 Oct.
9:00 - 10:00 10:00 - 11:00 . 11:00 - 12:00	Typing Shorthand English Usage		

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COURSE TITLE	OTR CATALOG COURSE NUMBER	REGISTRAT: DEADLIN	
Writing Workshop	1-6	27 Aug.	4 Sept 27 Sept.
Reading Improvement	I-7	20 Aug.	27 Aug 12 Sept.
Applications for Area Tr Courses must be submitted to starting date of the course:	the Registrar t	time Langua wo weeks pr	age Training ior to the
AREA TRAINING			
Northeast Asia Regional Surv	еу	9 July	23 July - 17 Aug.
Soviet Bloc Regional Survey		6 Aug.	20 Aug 26 Oct.
Americans Abroad -		9 July	23-27 July
Americans Abroad -	Abroad -		10-14 Sept.
LANGUAGE TRAINING (PART-	TIME)		
Japanese			
Elementary Reading, Writing and/or Speaking	g,	21 Aug.	4 Sept 7 June
Intermediate Reading, Writa and/or Speaking	ing,	21 Aug.	4 Sept 7 June
Advanced Reading, Writing, and/or Speaking		21 Aug.	4 Sept 7 June
German		e.	
Elementary Reading		4 Sept.	17 Sept 11 Jan.

4 Sept. 17 Sept. - 11 Jan.

Applied Translation Group

S-E-C-R-E-T

LANGUAGE TRAINING (FULL-TIME)

Applications for Intensive (Full-Time) Language Courses should be submitted at least 6 weeks, and preferably 3 months, prior to the beginning dates of the courses. Qualifications of all applicants are considered by OTR Qualification Review Panels prior to approval for training:

COURSE TITLE	COURSE DATES
Russian (Yearly, 38 weeks)	10 Sept. 1956 - 31 May 1957
Russian, Phase I (Yearly, 13 weeks)	17 Sept. 1956 - 14 Dec. 1956
Chinese (Yearly, 48 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - Aug. 1957
French (Twice yearly, 23 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - 8 March 1957
German (Twice yearly, 23 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - 8 March 1957
Greek (Yearly, 44 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - August 1957
Italian (Twice yearly, 23 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - 8 March 1957
Rumanian (Twice yearly, 22 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - 22 Feb. 1957
Serbo-Croatian (Yearly, 39 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - 31 May 1957
Spanish (Twice yearly, 23 weeks)	1 Oct. 1956 - 8 March 1957
Chinese, Phase I (Yearly, 15 weeks)	15 Oct. 1956 - 25 Jan. 1957

S-E-C-R-E-T

TESTING SERVICES

Your office copy of the OTR CATALOG OF COURSES provides information regarding testing in the Administrative Foreword section, and in the pre-requisites of the individual course listings. The following details are supplementary:

TESTING SCHEDULED BY TRAINING OFFICERS

1. Basic Orientation and Operations Support

Students entering these courses must be scheduled for testing, by the Assessment and Evaluation Staff, OTR, at least two weeks prior to the beginning of the course. Call extension 8322, before noon of any Thursday, to arrange appointments for your personnel, then advise the individuals that the testing is administered (every) Friday, requires a full work-day, and begins at 0830 in room 1331, R&S Building.

2. Qualification Review Panel

Students appearing before QR Panels must be scheduled for testing, by the A&E Staff, at least two weeks prior to the date the panel meets. The Testing and Procedural details, are the same as in 1. above.

3. Foreign Language Aptitude Test Battery

This battery tests the various aptitudes brought into play in the study of any foreign language, and provides an index for predicting the probable degree of the student's success in such study. The test is the same, no matter what language is to be studied.

Students applying for training in a foreign language at Agency expense, in courses conducted either within or outside the Agency, must be scheduled for this test battery at least two weeks prior to the beginning of the Agency course, or prior to the date the individual appears before a Qualification Review Panel. Call extension 8322, before 1700 of any Monday, to arrange appointments for your personnel, then advise the individuals that the testing is administered (every) Tuesday, requires a half work-day, and begins at 0845 in room 1331, R&S Building.

S-E-C-R-E-T

4. Foreign Language Proficiency Tests

The Foreign Language Proficiency Tests should not be confused with the Foreign Language Aptitude Test Battery (3. above). Foreign Language Proficiency Tests are for those who already have some knowledge of a given language, and are designed to test how well a person reads, writes, and speaks that language. Individuals applying for intermediate or advanced study of a language may be required by the Language and Area Training School, to take the proficiency test in that language in order to determine just what further training will be most rewarding. The written part of the test (covering reading and writing) requires about 3-4 hours and is given in the morning. The oral part requires about 15 minutes for each person and is given in the afternoon. Individuals may elect, or be required, to take tests in reading, writing, or speaking, or any combination of these capabilities. All tests are administered on Wednesday (note schedule of languages and dates below). Call extension 3275, at least one week prior to the date of a test, to arrange appointments for your personnel.

LANGUAGES	TEST DATES	LANGUAGES	TEST DATES
Czech Finnish . French	19 September 26 September 5 September 21 November	Polish Rumanian Russian	31 October 7 November 15 August 17 October
German	1 August 3 October 5 December	Serbo-Croatian Spanish	19 December 28 November 29 August
Greek Hungarian Italian	10 October 21, October 12 September	Swedish	14 November 12 December

TESTING SCHEDULED BY RECHUITMENT AND PLACEMENT OFFICERS

- 1. Professional applicants, GS-9 and below, other than JOT's are tested each Tuesday and Thursday at 0830 hours, Wing G, second floor, Quarters Eye. Supervisors must arrange through respective Office of Personnel Placement and Recruitment Officers for appointments; R&P Officers only are authorized to make such appointments by calling extension 4491, prior to 1530 of the day previous to testing.
- 2. Clerical employees and clerical applicants are tested each morning (except Monday) at 0830 hours, Wing G, second floor, Quarters Eye. Supervisors must arrange through their respective Office of Personnel Placement and Recruitment Officers for appointments. The procedural details are the same as in 1. above.

S-E-C-R-E-T

COURSES, ACTIVITIES, AND PROGRAMS

This "CAP" section of the Bulletin is designed to be the current supplement to your office copy of the OTR CATALOG OF COURSES. It provides you with approximately 60 days advance notice of forthcoming courses, activities, and programs which are not described or scheduled in the catalog, or which, though listed therein, require addition or amendment. Your Training Officer will assist you in regard to further information or service concerning these training matters. He is the supervisor's established contact with the Office of Training

REGICNAL SURVEY: Northeast Asia

23 July to 17 August

This course will be given Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 1000 to 1200, in Room 2524, Quarters Eye. Applications must be received by the 25X1A9a Registrar, Office of Training, on or before Monday, 9 July. An interview with the principal instructor, Room 2518 Quarters Eye, extension 3275, is expected of applicants.

Class Schedule:

Monday, 23 July The Geography of the Area Wednesday, 25 July The Racial Components Political Growth I: 19th Century Friday, 27 July Monday, 30 July Political Growth II: 1900 - 1932 Wednesday, 1 August Political Growth III: 1932 - 1950 Friday, 3 August Political Growth IV: 1950 - 1956 Monday, 6 August Social Patterns and Developments Wednesday, 8 August The Current Economic Picture in Japan Friday, 10 August The Current Economic Picture in Korea, Formosa and Okinawa Monday, 13 August The Current Economic Picture in Mainland China Wednesday, 15 August The U. S. and Northeast Asia Friday, 17 August Critique and Final Examination

NOONTIME MOVIE PROGRAM

July through September

You are invited to attend the various foreign language and English films to be shown in Room 1016, R & S Building, at 1200 hours on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Films of both entertainment and factual types are included. If you enjoy foreign films, desire to improve your language proficiency, or seek additional "area" knowledge, you will find these programs interesting and beneficial:

3 July Tuesday	Silent English film: "Ten Days That Shook the World" (Classic of Bolshevik Revolutionary action)
5 July Thursday	Russian film: "Let Us Go, Sukhumi" H6221 (Members of Moscow Automobile Club take a trip from Moscow to Sukhumi, on Black Sea)
10 July Tuesday	Japanese films: "Nikkatsu World News No. 24" H6922 and "War Bond" H6573
ll July Wednesday	Russian film: "Admiral Ushakov" E6619 (Story of one of Russia's naval heroes)
12 July Thursday	German films: "The 13th of October" C6534, "The Rumor" H6031 and "It's Up to You" H6030
17 July Tuesday Aud., T-30	Chinese Film: "Secretary of the Raikom". E6570 (Story of resistance of Soviet party functionary against Nazis in World War II)
18 July Wednesday	Russian newsreels (3)
19 July Thursday	Russian film: "August 14" (Panoramic survey of progress from World War II to 1947)
24 July Tuesday	English film: "Communist Blueprint for Conquest" J6120 (Strategic Intelligence School film on Communist strategy of aggression)
25 July Wednesday	Russian film: "The Russian Question" (Movie version of recent anti-American theater hit)
26 July Thursday	English film: "USSR" MF 30-8656 (New film of Strategic Intelligence School intended for general area study)

S-E-C-R-E-T

31 July Tuesday	French film: "Bolero" D6175
l August Wednesday	Russian newsreels (3)
2 August Thursday	English films: "Travels Through Karelo-Finnish USSR" C6389, "Northern Bukovina" C6282 and "The Urals" C6281 (Area Studies)
7 August Tuesday	Spanish films: "New Prisons - New Men" 07221 and "Don't Talk" B6179
9 August Thursday	Italian film: "Bicycle Thief" H7265 (Prizewinning film of postwar Italy)
14 August Tuesday	Spanish films: "Sons of the Conquistadores" H6121 and "Peruvian Gold" H6138
15 August Wednesday	Russian newsreels (3)
16 August Thursday	Portuguese films: "The Fleet That Came to Stay" and "Portuguese Patrol Bomber"
21 August Tuesday	German films: "Soviet Zone Uncensored" and "At the Begin- ning Was the Dead"
22 August Wednesday	Russian film: "Soviet Georgia" 06381 (Travelogue)
23 August Thursday	Russian films: "Soviet Tadzhikistan" E6045, "Travels Through the USSR: The South Coast of Crimea" E6290, "Soviet Armenia Excerpts" G6250, and "Soviet Border — Iran, Turkey, Afghan- istan" H6729
28 August Tuesday Aud., T-30	Japanese film: "Cheerful Daughter" G6714
29 August Wednesday	Russian newsreels (3)
30 August Thursday	German films: "Sweden" H6043 and "Letter from an Airline Pilot" H6045

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4 September Tuesday	French films: "The Cowboy" C6030 and "In the Beginning" D6211
5 September Wednesday	Russian film: "Mysterious Discovery" G6682
6 September Thursday	English film: "Soviet Azerbaidzhan" D6044 (Travelogue)
11 September Tuesday	Italian films: "Mondo Libero" B6015, "Martiri" B6162 and "Peace Betrayed" B6144
12 September Wednesday	Russian newsreels (3)
13 September Thursday	Russian film: "Baltic Deputy" D6335
18 September Tuesday	Hungarian film: "Colony Underground" E6085 (Anti-American propaganda film relating to activities of Standard Oil Company)
19 September Wednesday	Russian film: "Egor Bulychev P.1" E7077 and "Eger Bulychev P.2" E7078
20 September Thursday	Russian film: "Donetz Miners" C6390
25 September Tuesday	Polish films: "On the Borders of Peace" E6033 and "Adventures of Gustave the Penguin" H6956
26 September Wednesday	Russian newsreels (3)
27 September Thursday	Russian film: "Light in Koordi" D6187

S-E-C-R-E-T

FOREIGN LANGUAGE LECTURE SERIES

All CIA personnel interested in improving their language proficiency in Russian or Japanese are invited to attend the following two presentations on Wednesdays at 1530 hours in room 1016, Recreation and Service Building. These will conclude the current Foreign Language Lecture Series:

"New Lock at Leninism,"

Wednesday

The theory and practice of Leninism in the light of the new concept of collective leadership.

18 July

25X1A

25X1A

Please watch your OTR Bulletin for subsequent announcements of the fall and spring foreign language lecture series. These lectures, in the major Oriental and Western tongues of the world, are intended for all CIA employees with intermediate or advanced competence in foreign languages who wish to improve their linguistic and area knowledge.

For further information regarding the series, please call extension 2381 or 3629.

25X1A6a

S-E-C-R-E-T

NEW EXTERNAL COURSE IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

For the past three years the International Communication Program at the Center for International Studies, M.I.T. has been collecting data in France, in India, in the Middle East, in the United States, and elsewhere on the way in which the flow of information among nations affects their relations. Now it is inaugurating a teaching program at the graduate level for persons interested in making international communication their professional field of work or research. The program will begin on 15 September 1956, and normally will be offered on a full academic-year basis. By special arrangement, if necessary, graduate students may be enrolled for an 18-week period of instruction.

The focus of the program will be on the ways in which communication among nations affects their policies. Courses of instruction are offered in the media of communication around the world, communication research methods, public opinion, the psychology of communication, and related fields.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Ithiel de Sola Pool. He will be assisted by members of the Research Staff of CENIS and Professors Lucien Pye, Padelford, Kindelberger and others from the Harvard and M.I.T. faculties.

Students enrolled in the program will be expected to carry a full schedule of 15 academic hours per semester of which 9, including 3 seminar hours, will be devoted to subjects described in the second paragraph above and the remaining 6 to be made up of subjects especially chosen to meet the needs and interests of individual students. Under the exchange arrangements between M.I.T. and Harvard University, full-time students in the program are eligible to take a wide range of courses on both campuses without any increase in the cost of tuition.

The annual tuition fee for this program is \$1100; those accepted on a semester basis will be charged at the rate of \$550.

While there is no particular area focus contemplated in this program, the facilities of Harvard and M.I.T. provide area coverage of Western Europe, Africa, the Asian areas, the Soviet orbit, the Middle East, and the Far East. By special arrangements with Boston University some African area coverage can be obtained. There is a general gap in coverage of countries in the Latin American area in the Cambridge academic community. Among the disciplines represented on the faculties of Harvard and M.I.T. are economists, political scientists and psychologists whose research and teaching have been integrated with respect to the field of international communications. In addition to area coverage, treatment of the Major Problems in U.S. Foreign Policy, Social Science in U.S. Foreign Policy and of the field of international economic relations can be provided.

Initially, the program will be confined to a group of 8 to 12 students; the Agency may be able to obtain a quota of 2 or possibly 3 in each class. Since each program will necessarily require individual design to meet the needs of the Agency and the individual, early consultation with the Office of Training is urged in order that negotiations with CENIS for the enrollment of Agency personnel can proceed.

Requirements for participation in this program should be directed through your Training Officer, to the Office of Training, attention Chief, Plans and Policy Staff, prior to 1 August 1956. Upon receipt of the requirements, the Office of Training will negotiate a quota with M.I.T. for Agency participation in this program. Any further information regarding the nature of the program and flexibility of individual courses of instruction can be obtained from the Chief, Plans and Policy Staff, extension 3531.

I-7

This course listing supercedes that found in your OTR CATALOG OF COURSES, dated June, 1957.

TITLE Reading Improvement

OBJECTIVES Develop reading versatility, by improving accuracy and speed in scanning, informational and study reading

PREREQUISITE Scores on a group of pre-training tests must indicate scope for improvement

Course objectives must be applicable to job performance

ENROLLMENT 10 to 12

DURATION 36 hours - five 1-hour sessions per week for seven weeks,

plus terminal interview

LOCATION Headquarters

Experience and research demonstrate that average and better than average readers can improve their reading performance substantially, and that the higher skill level is retained permanently.

By increasing comprehension and developing flexibility in application of techniques, Agency employees can use reading as a more effective tool for gaining information. The course is designed to develop a wide range of reading skills so that the employee can adapt technique to reading problems of varying length, complexity, and familiarity. Flexibility in adjustment of technique to purpose and material increases accuracy and speed, and reduces the amount of effort expended in reading.

Each student divides approximately 75% of his time in the course among supervised practice exercises in study reading, informational reading, and scanning techniques. Many of the practice exercises are based on Agency documents of varying types. The proportion of course time each student spends on the specific reading skills varies on the basis of an analysis of his reading needs. The reading accelerator and other mechanical aids are used to control some practice exercises. They help increase the number of words seen at one pause of the eye, and eliminate unconscious regressive eye movements.

The remaining 25% of course time is devoted to lectures, group discussions, and individual consultation with the instructor.

S-E-C-R-E-T

AREA TRAINING PROGRAM

25X1A9a

(by Chief, Western Department, and Co-ordinator, Area Training Program, Language and Area Training School, OTR)

The Agency's new Area Training Program was initiated to meet an increasingly recognized need for area training of broad scope designed specifically for the intelligence profession.

Area knowledge, like foreign language competency, is a basic tool of our intelligence trade. Our whole mission focuses on foreign lands and peoples. Knowledge of, and sensitivity to, foreign environmental factors and the differences of foreign peoples can affect the success or failure of what we try to do as intelligence officers.

Three types of courses are being offered to meet widely differing needs:

The <u>Basic Country Survey</u>, running 60 hours, six hours a week for ten weeks, provides considerable depth and breadth of information on a single important country, or logical grouping of small countries. Historical and current aspects of social and political organization, economic trends, culture, popular ideologies and attitudes, and international relations are examined in the light of the Agency's mission.

The <u>Regional Survey</u>, generally requiring an equal number of class hours, emphasizes major intelligence problems of a world region. It is intended for those who already have considerable academic training 25X1A or job experience concerning the region.



The magnitude of providing global coverage within the Area Training Program is impressive. Only a beginning has been made, with 26 courses

now scheduled by OTR for the fiscal year 1957. (See schedule following.) The present program will be continued and broadened in response to demand. A variety of additional programs have been planned, and will be initiated as time and talent permit.

Professional quality of instruction is a basic goal. Instruction is provided by permanent staff members of the Language and Area Training School, and by outstanding specialists from throughout the intelligence community. In addition, other leading authorities are invited as guest speakers. For example, programs of the current year have included Mr. Terry Duce of the Arabian-American Oil Company; the Honorable William Sebold, former Ambassador to Burma, and Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs; Mr. William R. Tyler of the Department of State; Mrs. Ruth Sloan of Ruth Sloan Associates; and the Honorable Frances P. Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio.

AREA TRAINING - AMENDED SCHEDULE

July 1956 through June 1957

Reflecting consideration of the requirements recently submitted to OTR by all Agency components, the following is the revised AREA (INTERNAL) COURSES schedule which amends that found in your OTR CATALOG OF COURSES, Administrative Foreword section. This schedule lists courses to be given during fiscal year 1957. Applications are to be submitted in accord with the Enrollment Procedures set forth in the Administrative Foreword section of your Catalog:

FAR EAST

Regional Survey

Regional Survey

Northeast Asia Principal Instructor:

23 July - 17 Aug. 1956 Mon., Wed., Fri.

1000 - 1200

25X1A9a |

Economic Factors in Asia Principal Instructor:

18 Sept. - 25 Oct. 1956 Tues., Thurs.

1345 - 1645

25X1A9a

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25X1A6a			
25X1A9a	Basic Country Survey		16 Oct 20 Dec. 1956
25X1A6a		Principal Instructor:	Tues., Thurs. 0930 - 1230
257440-	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	5 Nov 19 Nov. 1956 Mon., Wed., Fri. 0930 - 1230
25X1A9a	D 1 7 0		
25X1A9a	Regional Survey	Southeast Asia Principal Instructor:	5 Feb 11 April 1957 Tues., Thurs.
25X1A6a			1330 - 1630
25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	11 Feb 20 Feb. 1957 Daily 1330 - 1630
25X1A6a	A		
25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	17 June - 28 June 1957 Mon., Wed., Fri. 1330 - 1630
25X1A6a	SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST AS	SIA	
25X1A9a	Lecture Series	Sphere of Influence Principal Instructor:	19 Oct 21 Dec. 1956 Fridays
25X1A6a			1430 - 1630
25X1A9a	Basic Country Survey	Principal Instructor:	4 March - 10 May 1957 Mon., Wed., Fri. 0850 - 1050
	USSR		
! 25X1A9a	Regional Survey	Soviet Bloc Principal Instructor:	20 Aug 26 Oct. 1956 Mon., Wed., Fri. 1330 - 1530
25X1A9a	Basic Country Survey	USSR Principal Instructor:	18 March - 24 May 1957 Mon., Wed., Fri. 1330 - 1530
25X1A9a	Regional Survey	Russia in Asia Principal Instructor:	2 April - 25 April 1957 Tues., Thurs. 1030 - 1230

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25X1A6a	WESTERN EUROPE		
25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	23 July - 27 July 1956 Daily 0900 - 1200
25X1A6a 25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	22 Oct 26 Oct. 1956 Daily 1330 - 1630
25X1A6a 25X1A9a	Basic Country Survey	Principal Instructor:	4 Dec 20 Dec. 1956 3 Jan 21 Feb. 1957 Tues., Thurs. 0900 - 1200
25X1A6a 25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	4 March - 8 March 1957 Daily 1330 - 1630
25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Western Europe Principal Instructor:	25 March = 29 March 1957 Daily 1330 = 1630
25X1A9a	Regional Survey	Free Europe Principal Instructor:	23 April - 27 June 1957 Tues., Thurs. 0900 - 1200
25X1A6	MIDDLE EAST Americans Abroad		10 Sept - 14 Sept 1956
25X1A6a		Principal Instructor:	Daily 0900 - 1200
25X1A9a	Basic Country Survey	Principal Instructor:	1 Oct 7 Dec. 1956 Mon., Wed., Fri.
25X1A9a 25X1A9a		Trincipal institution.	0900 - 1100
25X1A9a 25X1A6a	Americans Abroad	Middle East and Africa Principal Instructor:	7 Jan 11 Jan. 1957 Daily 1330 - 1630
25X1A9a	Americans Abroad	Principal Instructor:	21 Jan 25 Jan. 1957 Daily 1330 - 1630
25X1A9a	Regional Survey	Middle East Principal Instructor:	4 Feb 12 April 1957 Mon., Wed., Fri. 0900 - 1100

S-E-C-R-E-T

Regional Survey

25X1A9a

Americans Abroad

25X1A9a

25X1A6a Americans Abroad

25X1A9a

National Interest of U. S. 6 May - 24 May 1957

in Middle East

Principal Instructor:

Middle East and Africa

Principal Instructor:

Principal Instructor:

Daily

0845 - 1645

10 June - 14 June 1957

Daily

1330 - 1630

24 June - 28 June 1957

Daily

1330 - 1630

TRAINING NEWS

OTR CATALOG OF COURSES - 5th EDITION, JUNE, 1956

The latest edition of your office copy of the <u>OTR Catalog of Courses</u> contains significant modifications, foremost of which is the addition of a new section, tabbed "NON-OTR". This section contains additional course listings descriptive of instruction given by Agency components <u>other than</u> the Office of Training. It has been added in order that you most readily may ascertain the total of Agency instructional courses available for your consideration.

This is the fifth edition of your Catalog, first published in December, 1954. OTR continually seeks to improve it, and to make it more serviceable to you. Please assist us by contacting your Training Officer with comments, suggestions, or criticisms regarding this latest edition; he will bring your views to our attention.

Your OTR BULLETIN serves as your monthly supplement to your OTR Catalog of Courses.

REORGANIZATION - NEWS OF OTR SCHOOLS

Effective 15 June 1956:

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The former Basic and Intelligence Schools are combined into one school, the new Intelligence School, with telligence School office is located in room 2009, R & S Building, extension 3832.

25X1A9a

A new OTR school has been established, the School of International Communism and the USSR (SIC/TR), under as Chief. The office of the SIC/TR is located in room 2204, Wing B, on the second fleor of Alcott Hall, extensions 2428 and 3529. The mission of this new school is to develop, coordinate, conduct, and support training programs for Agency personnel, and selected non-Agency personnel, at Headquarters and overseas, on all aspects of international Communism, special techniques of anti-Communist operations, and area knowledge of the USSR not conducted in the Russian language. At present, courses in the SIC/TR are: World Communism, I-2; and Anti-Communist Operations, O-6.

S-E-C-R-E-T

The name of the Language and External Training School has been changed to Language and Area School.

INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS EXHIBIT - 10 July 1956

Members of the Agency are invited to attend the Intelligence Products Exhibit, scheduled to be shown in the Auditorium of the Recreation and Service Building on Tuesday, 10 July, between 0930 and 1200 hours.

Designed primarily as an integral part of the Basic Orientation course, OTR, the exhibit has been found to be of great interest and significance to members of the Agency who are not presently enrolled in the course. The exhibit is unique in that it presents in one room a comprehensive view of the greater part of the intelligence activities of CIA. Approximately 200 Agency personnel attended the exhibit at the 12 June showing.

"AN AMERICAN THESIS" - TRAINING MANUAL AVAILABLE

Additional copies of this OTR training manual, used in the Basic Orientation course, are new available and you may request a copy through your Training Officer. This manual is an annotated compilation of selections from the works of American and foreign writers who have discussed the bases and nature of American society. Included are some of the basic American documents, and a bibliography. Agency personnel who may be called upon to explain the American system while in foreign areas may find this manual particularly useful. The copies available to you after 1 July are unclassified.

WRITING WORKSHOP - QUOTAS

In view of the increasing demands for training in the development of writing skills, it has become necessary to establish quotas for enrollment in OTR's Writing Workshop (course I-6, formerly known as Intelligence Writing). Since this is a "learning by doing" course, only a limited number of students can be accommodated. Supervisors are urged to request enrollments early, through Training Officers, in order to ensure registrations.

S-E-C-R-E-T

FOREIGN LANGUAGE DINING ROOM - 1015 R & S BUILDING

Menday, Wednesday, and Friday is the new schedule for the language luncheons sponsored by the Language and Area School, OTR. There are separate tables devoted to informal conversation in French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish. Access to the Foreign Language Dining Room (1015 R & S Building) is through the main entrance of the R & S Building cafeteria (enter and turn right). Luncheon may be purchased in the cafeteria and taken to the dining room. All of you who wish to maintain, or increase, your conversational competence in these languages are invited to participate. Those of you who possess advanced command of the languages, and would enjoy keeping the "conversational ball rolling" during one or more 45-minute luncheons during the week, may make arrangements most convenient to you by calling staff instructors (extension 4437).

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STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE

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The third issue of this publication features articles on Economic Intelligence by Max F. Millikan, Director of the Center for International Studies, M.I.T., and Assistant to the Deputy Director for Intelligence (Planning). If you desire to obtain a copy, please contact your Training Officer for information.

JAPANESE "LANTERN" SHINES THIS FALL!

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In his fall classes of written Japanese, Chief Instructor, will be using 2,500 specially developed lantern slides based on the Vaccari "Kanji" (ideograph) card system of teaching. One set of 1,250 slides shows that number of individual Japanese language characters; the other set shows corresponding pronunciation and meanings. Students in Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced writing classes will use these in "sight" drills, as a significant part of their instruction. From the 1,250 ideographs, about 7,000 individual words can be made.

S-E-C-R-E-T

RUSSIAN ART -- PART OF OUR "PICTURE"?

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(By Support Staff, OTR; Guest Lecturer in the Language and Area School)

The importance of the visual and pictorial arts as a means of mass communication is a well established fact in the advertising promotion field, in magazine and periodical literature, and in the television industry. The importance of the mass communication media, the arts, the crafts, and the architecture of a people might be stressed as an evident principle in the field of intelligence research. For the fullest possible understanding of any foreign culture, knowledge of a country, its people, their characteristic creative productions, their "fine art" and "folk art", and their national spirit, must be acquired, understood, and placed into context along with economic, political, military, and philosophic considerations.

Intensified study of the Soviet audic-visual arts, art history, and the archaeological past of the country would present us with a clearer picture of the Russian nation. With profit, we might further develop our understanding of the character and the personality of the Slavic peoples, their concept of beauty, aesthetics, and the Slavic spirit of creativeness. The art histories of the west have minimized the creative art of the Slavs in their interpretations and evaluation of the progress of world art. The study of Russian and Slavic arts literally was a rare enterprise, until relatively recently.

In the 1880's the first western scholar to concern himself with Russian art cultures presented a theory which has persisted, in essence, to the present. Violett-le-Duc, the French architect and historian, submitted that the entire cultural, creative effort of the Russian people was aligned with the oriental art tradition, held strictly to the principles set down by the oriental creative spirit.

Much of this sort of thinking has now been modified and changed. New ideas concerning the theory of the development of a Russian art have been brought forth in recent years by many scholars, such as Louis Reau, Philip Schweinfurth, David Talbot Rice, and George Heard Hamilton. The Soviet art historians and critics, when they are not concerned with the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist line in contemporary movements, have made new discoveries, and proposed new theories for a better understanding of the role that the Russian arts play in the world history of art.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Aside from the research and the studies by the Soviet scholars, Igor Grabar, Viktor Lazarev, B. Grekov, and others, the research conducted by the European and American scholars has not been very extensive. The lack of sufficient and reliable knowledge of the <u>creative urge</u> (the artistic creative spirit) has led toward many misconceptions concerning the Slavic arts. These arts play an important role in the development of any nation, and people; it is to our advantage to realistically comprehend them, both as "influence" and as "indicator."

American research sometimes is accused of being negligent in furthering the study of the creative aspects of Soviet and Russian culture, specifically in the study of the arts, architecture, archaeology and the peasant crafts. For many years an earnest effort has been made by the American scholars to overcome a definite lack of knowledge in Soviet and Satellite politic, history, economics, philosophy, the physical sciences, literature, and contemporary music. The character of the Russian people, under the domination of the Communist leadership within the Soviet Union, has been studied, described, and evaluated by the psychologists, historians, political scientists, and other "specialists." Yet these "specialists" apparently have neglected to look thoroughly at one important and significant factor: the creative arts of design, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

Considering the creative arts in the light of their importance for the intelligence community, as they relate to the fullest possible understanding of the Soviet nation, the following two points are of utmost importance:

- 1) The pictorial arts are capable of overcoming the difficulty of the written and the spoken word barrier, and
- 2) The visual picture is a universal means of mass communication, capable of presenting both the very simple and, at the same time, the abstract idea to all social levels of society.

The visual picture, a graphic illustration, or a photograph can convey an idea as readily to the lowly simpleton, or to the worker, as well as the political leader of a country. In this all-encompassing sense, the picture, as a means of mass communication, overcomes all of the known barriers of language communication. The language of pictorial symbols is a language universal to all cultures and peoples.

The first means of personal expression by the human being was evolved in the "wall-painting" of pre-historic man; through concerted effort the pictorial symbol evolved into the word symbol. The pictorial symbol, "the picture-story," today remains the single effective means of mass communication between all peoples in any social level, speaking any language.

S-E-C-R-E-T

The Soviet government has long ago learned the importance of the creative arts, and set up a series of strict controls to regulate all the artistic production in the country. The audio-visual arts of communication--the motion picture, radio, and television--are considered by the Soviet State as one of the basic tools for propaganda and agitation. In his remarks to the XIIIth Party Congress, J. V. Stalin referred to the cinema as "the greatest means of mass agitation. The task is to take it into our own hands."

The understanding of the contemporary Soviet arts, graphic, photographic, "fine," and those of architecture, cannot be fully grasped by the individual and understood without some consideration of the creative personality of the Russian people. An understanding of the past arts of Russian history will establish a reasonable frame of reference for the contemplation of, and an evaluation of, the contemporary Soviet art world. The Russian art was never really a "free art" as the American art critics interpret the "true artistic creation" to be. Still, even a controlled artistic endeavor in Russia did breathe the "spark of individual freedom of interpretative effort."

The art of the Russian people was developed out of a melting pot of indigenous and forceful external influences. The early Slavs moved into the plains of South and Central Russia where they mingled with the Finno-Ugrian and other nomadic Asiatic tribes settled in the region. The Lettgalian, the Scyth, the Sarmatian, the Cimmerian, Ugiur, Ostiak and Samoyed peoples of the early pre-historic and historic eras were able to exert some direct influence upon the Slavs. The early Greek colonies along the northern shores of the Black Sea left an indelible impression upon the culture of the Rus' tribes.

The Byzantine Empire furnished the Slavs with a religion, a written language (the Cyrillic alphabet), a philosophy of law (the Justinian Code), and a monumental architectural, mosaic, and fresco art.

The roving Asiatic nomads, the Polovtsi, the Pechenegs, and the Huns, brought to the Ukraine steppe-land an exuberant "animal art." The Mongol invaders of the XIIIth century gave to the land of Muscovy the concept of the autocratic ruler, a political organization and a taste for the oriental "way of life." Yet, the Mongols as well as the other outside influences did not leave the scene without first infecting the Slav with a "spark" of the foreign "creative idea."

The Russian people, individually and as a whole, were exposed to the many diverse art forms; they absorbed and evaluated these in the context of their own everyday existence. Nothing was cast aside as useless or irrelevant. Sometimes the effort of the Russian craftsman, in copying the foreign art forms, was ludicrous and beyond all normal description; but, the end result was a strong synthesis of many styles and art forms, tradition and technique, molded successfully into a single coherent effort: a national art. The ornate,

S-E-C-R-E-T

colorful, and decorative architecture of Medieval Muscovy, exemplified best by the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed in Moscow, points up an effort which is totally Russian in character. No similar structure can be seen elsewhere on the European continent. Its closest counterpart may be found in Southeast Asia, in Cambodia.

Medieval icon painting closely reflected its Byzantine origin. The icon art of panel painting created by the late Russian masters, Rublev, Dionysius, and Ushakov was no longer Byzantine in character but had been embodied with a truly "national spirit" of painterly expression. The XVth and XVIth century icons were the exemplars of the religious and Godly Spirit of the Heavenly Being in the mind of the Russian Orthodox Christian.

Through the following years, the creative spirit of the Russian artist and architect continued to be influenced by foreign elements introduced into the country. The Italian, the French, the Dutch, and the German artisans were hired by the Russian Tsar, and migrated to the "cold northern country of the long nights and heavy snows." Many of them settled in Russia and became citizens. Quarenghi, de la Motte, Falconet, Cameron, and Faberge, were men of non-Slavic countenance, background, and training; yet, these men felt the exuberant spirit of free artistic decoration and creative expression. Although the borrowings of foreign styles continued to be evident in all the periods of Russian history, the end product was nearly always characteristically Russian in Spirit.

The XIXth century revival of the historical past and the return to basic Russian art forms and origins was a movement carried out by the Slavophiles; this movement in the cultural arts of the country was counteracted by the full strength of the "World of Art" movement in the last half of that century. The "World of Art," sponsored by Diaghilev of Ballet Russe fame, relied upon the ideals of the avant garde movements of Europe: Impressionism, Surrealism, and Futurism, as art movements, progressed and bore fruit in pre-revolutionary Russia.

In the 1920's the Bolsheviks were, at first, ready to accept the principles of the modern movement in art: Functionalism, Constructivism and Non-Objective painting. Kandinsky, Malevitch, Chagall and Grigoriev set up a front line "advance guard" in the art of painting; Tatlin and Melnikov were inspired leaders in the promotion of a "functional" architecture; Archipenko and Pevsner established new trends in the sculptural arts.

The gradual consolidation of the Soviet State found no fertile ground for the continued exploitation of the "bourgeoisie" element in a "Peoples' Art." "Art for Art's Sake" was considered a decadent manneristic trend, and the ideological concepts of Socialist-Realism began to manifest itself in all the creative endeavors of the Soviet artist and craftsman.

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Soviet art is a controlled form of artistic expression, governed by an established formula and a set of ideological standards laid down by Communist Party control. The "Peoples' Artists of the Soviet Union" have all adhered closely to the principles of Socialist-Realism. The "free spirit" of artistic creation is constricted by heavy bonds, and hampered by strong controls. The Soviet arts of today attempt to portray the creative spirit which entirely reflects the totality of the Communist State. In much the same manner as the Church in the XVIIth century had set the standards for the control of all artistic endeavor by the Stoglav Council, and the icon painter was restricted to design patterns and proto-types laid down in the Podliniki (Work Books), the Communists have established the formula for the present day control of the current artistic effort in Russia.

Controls do not always hamper the creative spirit of the artist. Guillaume Appollinaire felt that the artists are always able to produce abundantly, without laborious effort, no matter what country they are in or what controls restrict them. *They are not men, but poetic or artistic machines.*

Whether we study the history of past Russian arts or limit ourselves to the consideration of the contemporary scene, a great deal of additional knowledge can be gained about the Russian people and the Soviet State. It would appear that increased comprehension of our opposition's cultural developments can productively contribute to our own intelligence "picture."

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